

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world! News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 1. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DOCUMENTS.

TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, OF 7th DECEMBER, 1819.

No. II.

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir—I have just received a courier extraordinary of my government, and by the despatches he has brought me, I am authorized by his majesty to give a greater extent to the proposals which I made to you, for adjusting and terminating amicably all the subjects in dispute between the two powers.

As the great difficulty which has hitherto opposed this desirable arrangement, is the exact demarcation of the line which divides, or should divide, the dominions of the crown of Spain from the territory of the United States westward of the Mississippi, and as you were pleased to state to me, in your note of 30th Nov. last, that the principal motive which induced the president to withdraw the proposals which you had made to me, by his direction, was the want of instructions authorizing me to extend the boundary line to the Pacific ocean, I have the honor to inform you that his majesty, although then unacquainted with the proposals made by you to me, in your note of the 31st of October, with a view to give an eminent proof of his sincere and generous friendship for this republic, has been pleased to authorize me to settle this point, and others embraced by former proposals. If the president should agree to your entering into an amicable arrangement of them; and also to modify, on his part, the proposals you have made to me, I do not doubt that either by correspondence or in conference, we may speedily attain the desired object—the termination of this interesting affair. I flatter myself that the president as well as the whole American people, cannot but fail to acknowledge, in this disposition of his majesty, (before he had a knowledge of the exorbitant pretensions of your government) the good faith and generosity of his proceeding, and to admit, that a measure at once so frank and so decided, claims a correspondent feeling on the part of this republic; the maintenance of perfect amity and good correspondence between the two powers being obviously calculated to promote the best interests of both.

In the expectation of being soon favored with the decision of the President, I beg leave to renew to you the assurances of my high respect; and I pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1819.

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir: In consequence of the wish expressed by you yesterday, in the interview to which you were pleased to invite me, that I would state the proposals for which I am authorized by the fresh instructions I have received by a special messenger from my government, and relying on your assurances, that, notwithstanding the proposals you had made to me, the President would take those into consideration which I might make anew for the purpose of settling amicably all pending differences, I have the honor to confirm to you those which I made in my note of the 16th November last, and to add thereto, that his majesty will agree that the boundary line between the two states, shall extend from the source of the Missouri, westward to the Columbia river, and along the middle thereof, to the Pacific ocean. If this basis should be accepted by the president, as I trust it will, inasmuch as it presents the means of realizing his great plan of extending a navigation from the Pacific to the remotest points of the northern states and of the ocean, and of enlarging the dominion of the republic, by the acquisition of both the Floridas, I will have no hesitation in agreeing to an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations, upon the point on which we differ, relating to the indemnity claimed for the injuries resulting from the occupation of the territories of the king by the forces of this Union.

I conceive that you, as well as the president and the whole American people, cannot but see, in this evidence of the spirit of conciliation by which his catholic majesty is actuated, a certain pledge of his desire to strengthen and cement the ties of friendship with this republic, and I trust that the answer of the president will correspond with the sacrifices made by his majesty, as well with a view to the prompt satisfaction of the citizens of the United States, for whatever injuries they may have sustained, as to the complete removal of every cause of future disagreement between the two nations. But if, contrary to my expectations, this should not be the case, I shall feel a sincere regret in seeing this desirable arrangement protracted, until his majesty, on being acquainted with the extraordinary pretensions of your government, by the despatches of which Don Luis Onís, the secretary of this legation, was the bearer, may transmit to me such orders as he may deem expedient.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration, and I pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, January 16, 1819.

The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onís.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 20th, 1819.

Sir—Your letter of the 16th inst. has been submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States, by whose directions I have the honor of informing you, that the proposal to draw the western boundary line, between the United States and the Spanish territories on this continent, from the source of the Missouri to the Columbia river, cannot be admitted. I have to add, that, for the purpose of an immediate arrangement of affairs with Spain, this government repeats the proposal contained in my letter to you of the 31st October last, and if you are not authorized to agree to it, we are willing to adjust the other subjects of difference, leaving that to be settled hereafter. But, if your powers are incompetent to accept either of these offers, the president thinks it useless to pursue the discussion any further, of subjects upon which there can be no hope entertained of concluding an agreement between us.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir—I have received your note of the 29th January, in which you are pleased to state to me, that, having laid before the president my note of the 16th, he has directed you to inform me that my proposal to fix the boundary between the two states, by a line from the source of the river Missouri to the Columbia, and along the course of the latter to the Pacific, is inadmissible; but that, with a view to an immediate arrangement of affairs with Spain, you repeat to me the proposal contained in your note of the 31st October last, and add, that, if I am not authorized to agree to it, we may adjust the other subjects of difference, leaving that to be settled hereafter.

My powers authorize me to adjust all such differences as his majesty was apprized of at the date of my last despatches, which are of the 4th November—The proposal referred to by you is of the 31st October preceding, and in all probability, no answer to it can be expected before the middle or end of March. Taking into consideration, however, on the one hand, the earnest desire of his catholic majesty to terminate these matters before the rising of congress, and thereby to avoid the further delay of a twelvemonth in settling the indemnities claimed by the citizens of the Union, and, on the other, the probable anxiety of your government to carry into execution the establishments contemplated in the Floridas, I am prepared to take upon myself the definitive settlement of the points in controversy, provided the president, animated by correspondent feelings, is willing to modify the proposals made to me, so as to render them consistent and compatible with the interests of both powers.

I have proved to you, in the most satisfactory manner, that neither the Red River of Natchitoches, nor the Columbia river ever formed the boundary of Louisiana; but, as you have intimated to me, that it is useless to pursue the discussion any further, I acquiesce with you therein, and I agree that, keeping out of view the rights which either power may have to the territory in dispute, we should confine ourselves to the settlement of those points which may be for the mutual interest and convenience of both.

Upon this view, therefore, of the subject, and considering that the motive for declining to admit my proposal of extending the boundary line from the Missouri to the Columbia, and along that river to the Pacific, appears to be the wish of the president to include within the limits of the Union all the branches and rivers emptying into the said river Columbia, I will adapt my proposals on this point so as fully to satisfy the demand of the United States, without losing sight of the essential object, namely: that the boundary line shall, as far as possible, be natural and clearly defined, and leave no room for dispute to the inhabitants on either side.

Having thus declared to you my readiness to meet the views of the United States, in the essential point of their demand, I have to state to you, that his majesty is unable to agree to the admission of the Red River to its source, as proposed by you. This river rises within a few leagues of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico; and, as I flatter myself, the United States have no hostile intentions towards Spain, at the moment we are using all our efforts to strengthen the existing friendship between the two nations, it must be indifferent to them to accept the Arkansas instead of the Red River as the boundary. This opinion is strengthened by the well known fact, that the intermediate space between these two rivers is so much impregnated

with nitre, as scarcely to be susceptible of improvement.

In consideration of these obvious reasons, I propose to you, that drawing the boundary line from the Gulf of Mexico, by the river Sabine, as laid down by you, it shall follow the course of that river to its source; thence, by the 94th degree of longitude, to the Red River of Natchitoches, and along the same to the 95th degree; and, crossing it at that point, to run by a line due north to the Arkansas, and along it to its source; thence, by a line due west, till it strikes the source of the river St. Clemente, or Multnomah, in latitude 41 degrees, and along that river to the Pacific ocean. The whole agreeably to Melish's map.

In case this basis, which not only approximates your proposals, but fulfils in every essential point the wishes you have stated to me, be admitted by the president, his majesty, with a view to give the United States a more convincing proof of his generosity, and his desire to strengthen the bands of amity with this republic, consents to relinquish the claim of indemnity for the injuries sustained in his treasury, in consequence of the invasion of the Florida, reserving only to the inhabitants of the same their right to what may appear to be justly due to them for their losses by that event.

It is understood that the convention of 1802, lately ratified, is annulled, as it relates to the indemnity for injuries and losses claimed by the United States or their citizens, of Spain; inasmuch, as full compensation for the same is to be made to them, for the sales of the lands in the two Floridas, and of the immense possessions westward of the Mississippi, ceded by his majesty in virtue of that treaty; and that the United States, actuated by the most sincere desire to remove every cause of difference between the two nations in future, will take into consideration the necessity of establishing such regulations as, in their wisdom, they may deem most expedient to prevent the evasion of the laws of the republic, to the injury of the commerce of the subjects of his catholic majesty.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration, and I pray to God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, 1st February, 1819.

Project of an article describing the western boundary, communicated to Don Luis de Onís, by the secretary of state, February 6th, 1819.

ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the western boundary between the United States and the territories of Spain shall be as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, on the Gulf of Mexico; following the source of the said river to the 32d of latitude, the eastern bank and all the islands in the river to belong to the U. States, and the western bank to Spain; thence, due north, to the northernmost part of the 83d of north latitude, and until it strikes the Rio Roxo, or Red River; thence, following the course of said river, to the northernmost point of the bend, between longitude 101 and 102; thence, by the shortest line, to the southernmost point of the bend of the river Arkansas, between the same degrees of longitude 101 and 102; thence, following the course of the river Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 41 north; thence following the same parallel of latitude 41, to the South Sea. The northern banks and all the islands in the said Red and Arkansas rivers, on the said boundary line, to belong to the United States, and their southern banks to Spain; the whole being, as laid down in Melish's map of the U. States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river should fall south or north of latitude 41, then the line from the said source shall run due north or south, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude, and thence as aforesaid to the South Sea. And it is further agreed, that no Spanish settlement shall be made on any part of the said Red or Arkansas rivers, nor on any of the waters flowing into the same, nor any east of the chain of Snowy Mountains, between the latitudes 31 and 41, inclusively; and that the navigation of said rivers shall belong exclusively to the United States forever.

Project of a treaty delivered by Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State, 9th Feb. 1819.

[Translation, sent by Don Luis de Onís.]

His catholic majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence, which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a treaty, which shall designate with precision the limits of the one and the other, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his catholic majesty has appointed the most excellent Don Luis de Onís Gonzalez Yara, Lord of the town of Rayaces, perpetual Regidor of the corporation of the city of Salamanca, Knight of Grand Cross of the

Royal American order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendée, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said royal order; of the Council of his catholic majesty, his secretary with exercise of decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the U. States, of America; and the President of the U. S., with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Mr. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States. And the Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his catholic majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

II. His catholic majesty, desiring to give a distinguished proof of his friendship to the United States, cedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the names of East and West Florida, such as they were ceded to him by great Britain in 1763; and with the limits by which they are designated in the treaty of limits and navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States, on the 27th October, 1795.

III. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, public squares, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings which are not the property of some private individual, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article.

IV. That at no time whatever there may be any dispute or mistake in the boundaries which shall separate, in future, the territories of his catholic majesty and those of the United States, to the Westward of the Mississippi, the two high contracting parties have agreed to fix them in the following manner:—The boundary line between the two countries shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine in the sea; continuing north, along the middle of that river, to the 32d of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the 33d of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, Red River, following the course of the Rio Roxo to the westward to the 100th of longitude; and 33d of latitude where it crosses that river; thence, by a line due north, by the said 100th of longitude from London, according to Melish's map, till it enters the river Arkansas; thence, along the middle of the Arkansas, to the 43d of latitude; thence, a line shall be drawn to the westward by the same parallel of latitude to the source of the river San Clemente, or Multnomah, following the course of that river to the 43d of latitude; and thence, by a line due west, to the Pacific Ocean. All the country belonging to his catholic majesty included in said line to the eastward, his majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, forever; as also the islands in the river Sabine, Red River of Natchitoches, Arkansas, and Multnomah, that may be situated within the limits which are here pointed out; both parties to maintain the navigation of all of them free as respects the parts thereof which constitute their frontiers.

V. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said line, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated; they shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

VI. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever, without being subject in either case to duties.

VII. The inhabitants of the two provinces aforesaid, and those in the territories which his catholic majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States as soon as possible, agreeably to the principles of the federal constitution; and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the other states.

VIII. The territories of the two Floridas, which, at the time of the delivery of this treaty, shall be made of them to the United States, should be occupied by the troops or authorities of the Republic, shall be delivered to the commissioners which his catholic majesty, or the captain general of the Havana, may send for that purpose, in order that the said territories may be delivered up in a regular manner to the commissioners or officers appointed by the United States to receive them.

IX. All the grants of lands made by his catholic majesty, or by his legitimate authorities, in the aforesaid territories of the two Floridas, and others which his majesty cedes to the United States, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid, excepting those grants which may have been made after the 24th January of last year, the date that the first proposals were made for the cession of these provinces, which shall be held null, in consideration of the grantees not having complied with the conditions of the cession.

X. The two contracting parties, animated by the most sincere desire of conciliation, and with a view of eradicating all the dissensions which have existed between them, and to secure that good harmony which they desire perpetually to maintain with each other, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages, or injuries, which they themselves, as well as their respective subjects and citizens, may have suffered until the time of signing this treaty.

The renunciation of the United States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th August, 1802.

2. To all claims of prices made by French privateers and condemned by French Consuls within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans.

4. To all the claims of the United States upon the government of Spain, in which the interposition of the government of the United States may have been solicited before the date of this treaty, and since the convention of 1802, and which may have been made to the Department of State of this Republic, or to the Minister of the United States in Spain.

The renunciation of his catholic majesty extends—

1. To all the injuries mentioned in the convention of 11th August, 1802.

2. To the sums which his catholic majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, fitted out and equipped at New-York.

4. To the revenue collected by the United States to the territories of Florida that have been occupied by their troops, and to the indemnities which his catholic majesty is entitled to for the injuries caused to his royal crown by those invasions.

Finally; to all claims of subjects of his catholic majesty, upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his catholic majesty's government has been solicited, before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his majesty or to the minister in the U. States.

XI. The convention entered into between the two governments on the 11th August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, is annulled in that part which relates to the payment of the injuries which the U. States, and their citizens claim; it being agreed between the two high contracting parties, that these injuries, shall be paid, integrally, by the U. States, from the proceeds of the public or crown lands of the two Floridas and other territories ceded by his catholic majesty in this treaty; so that both governments consider all their claims, and those of their subjects and citizens, as cancelled from this date; excepting those claims which the citizens of the U. States may have against Spanish individuals, or which the latter may have against the citizens of this Republic.

(To be continued.)

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece, A small invoice of GOODS, PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.

To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure.

NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.

WILL S. DALLAM.

Nov. 25.—48f2*

Preparatory School,

FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

WILL be opened on Monday the 13th inst. In the house next Mr. Stephen Chipley's on Limestone-street.

The subscriber feels diffident in undertaking the higher branches of tuition, but thanks he may confidently promise to those parents who may trust their children to his care, faithfully to teach them the rudiments of an useful education.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will commence at 6 o'clock.

ABRAHAM CARTER.

Reference to Dr. C. W. Cloud.

Lex. Dec. 6, 1819.

EDUCATION.

James Logue,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will re-open his Academy on Monday, next. At the commencement of last session, he was constrained, at the pressing solicitation of numerous applicants, to take a larger number than he desired. At present it is his intention to limit his school to a small and select number—parents, therefore, desirous of placing their children under his care, are requested to make immediate application.

MR. PINKARD,

Will at the same time and place, open a School for the education of a small and select number of Boys, at the rate of 25 dollars per annum. Those unacquainted with Mr. P. are referred to Dr. Roswell or Mr. Logue, for information respecting his qualifications.

53-3t December 30.

EDUCATION.

WE the undersigned, Trustees of Bryan's Station School, inform the public, that they have employed Mr. B. ASKINS to take charge of said school for the ensuing year, and after having full proof of his capability the two last years, hereby certify, that as a teacher of English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Surveying, he excels any Teacher we have had. We therefore recommend him to the public as a man well qualified as an English Teacher. He will commence his third year on the first Monday in January. The price of tuition is \$20 for English Grammar, and Geography. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families, at a moderate price.

JAMES ROGERS, GEORGE ROGERS, JOHN ROGERS, HENRY ROGERS, CLIFTON THOMPSON, Trustees. December 30.—53-3t

A CARD.

J. GREEN, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has for the present closed his engagements in the country, and intends, in future, to devote the whole of his time to his pupils in town. He promises punctual attendance, and his best endeavors towards the improvement of his Scholars. Those ladies who wish his services on the PIANO FORTE, will oblige him by an early application. Terms as usual.

53-3t December 30, 1819.

The Subscriber's

SCHOOLS will recommence on Monday the 3d of January, 1820. In the Academy connected with the elementary School, will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the subjects heretofore taught—every endeavor will be made to lay the basis of a solid and substantial education, and to preserve the mind from idleness.

J. P. ALDRIDGE. December 30.—53-6t

Female School.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the people of Lexington, that he will open a School for Young Ladies on Monday the 3d of January, 1820, in the house on Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Wickliffe's Inn. He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Surveying. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of those ladies placed under his care. Terms of tuition made known at the School Room.

For character, reference is made to the Rev. Dr. Dwythe.

GEO. HOLTON.

Dec 30.—52f

5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.—53-3t

M. J. NOVELL,

OFFERS for Sale, very CHEAP for CASH, at his Store on Main-street, opposite the Old Market place, a general assortment of Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF

London Superfine and Common CLOTHS,

Do. do. CASSIMERES,

Domestic Cassinett,

Velvet Cord and Velveteen,

Kersey, Mole-skin, and Farnsworth Coatings,

Pelisse Cloths,

Rose Point, and Stripe Blankets,

Red, White and Yellow Flannels,

Bombazettes, assorted colors,

Men's and Women's worsted, Cotton, and

Silk Hosiery,

English black and white ribbed Half Hosiery,

Worsted Shirts and Drawers,

Toilette and Swansdown Vestings,

Irish Linens and Diapers,

Bed Ticking and Sheetings,

Black Silk Vesting,

Black Silk and Bandana Handkerchiefs,

4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino Shawls, assorted

colours,

Three cornered do do

Fancy Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Damask and printed Shawls,

Plain, Damask Cotton Crapes,

Elegant Thread Laces and Edgings,

Merino and Plush Trimmings,

Plain and changeable Silks,

1 dian Crapes,

Book, Mull and Leno Muslins,

Cambrie and Figured do

Knotted and Marseilles Counterpane,

Beaver, Silk and Kid Gloves,

Poncella Morocco Shoes,

Gallicies and Gingham,

Steam Loom and Cotton Shirting,

Domestic Plaid and stripes.

ALSO—

2000 pounds green Coffee,

25 Boxes fresh MUSCATEL RAISINS,

50 Canisters 2lbs. each, of GUN-POW-

DER IMPERIAL TEA, put up for family use

and warranted to be equal, if not superior to

any ever imported into this place.

And, as usual, a general assortment of the best

WINE and LIQUORS,

By the Barrel, Quart or Gallon.

Lexington, Nov. 1819.—47-6t

TO OUR PATRONS.

This number commences a new series of the GAZETTE. While we are enabled to say that we have experienced no diminution of our list of subscribers—we are compelled to remark that our actual receipts of the office are much less than they have been in former years.

The wants of the office are great and pressing; and we hope those who owe us, will call and settle their accounts. To be dunned, we know by experience, is very disagreeable. To convey to our customers the same disagreeable sensations, by repeated calls for small sums, is entirely averse from our wish. We therefore respectfully hope that such as may be in arrears, will call and settle their accounts—and thus enable us to satisfy our creditors and buy our bread. From those who have not paid their subscriptions for the last year, and will advance for the present, six dollars will be taken in full for both.

The Kentucky Gazette will continue to be conducted on the same principles which have heretofore characterized it. Where boldness of sentiment is necessary, we shall never display timidity. The unhappy state of affairs at this time, requires energy in our councils, and decision in the press. Uninfluenced by expectations of special grace or favor and unbiassed by the terrors which may be exhibited by aristocratic leaders—we shall unhesitatingly do all we can to promote the public weal.

Subscribers at a distance will be kind enough to enclose their dues, in good notes, by mail. We will hazard the safety of conveyance.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

This interesting and important subject agitates, more and more, every quarter of the United States. Whether the friends of the admission of Missouri into the union, without restriction, have increased since last winter, is wholly uncertain. It is consequently without the pale of possibility to pronounce, with any degree of exactness, upon the fate of the bill now pending in the national legislature. Before its postponement to the next session, a feeling began to display itself—particularly on the part of eastern men opposed to the further introduction of slavery. Mr. Taylor (of New York) seems not to have lost any of the flaming zeal by which he placed himself in such bad eminence in the discussion of last session.

The enemies to the existence of slavery west of the Mississippi, must be actuated by views which, if successful, will lead to one of two results—either of which would be greatly deprecated by the rational supporters of freedom and national harmony. We mean, that they intend, by the contemplated restriction, to pave the way for our vast western empire to become *Yankee States*, & thereby ensure the preponderance of New England politics in the management of the general government—or, which is dreadfully worse, they intend a dismemberment of the Union, by waging war, under the disguise of affected philanthropy, against the southern, middle and western slave states, and against the people of Missouri and Arkansas.

This latter consequence is not, we fear, a chimera. If the territory west is locked against slave emigration, what is to be the ultimate consequence? According to every principle of calculation this description of population will double once in every twenty years. Confine it to the states in which it now exists, and the most alarming danger will soon begin to threaten them. Rebellion, of the most devastating character, will ensue—and is it reasonable to suppose that the probability of such a consequence will be omitted to be by the different sections owning slaves, in the event of the northern and eastern people imposing restriction. The anticipation of civil war, of internal commotion of any kind, and above all, of a severance of this great and splendid confederation, fills the mind with deep and melancholy gloom. But should resistance to the rights of Missouri be pertinaciously adhered to, forebodings of such a fatal state of things, will of necessity perturb the bosom of every reflecting man.

It is pretty well ascertained that Missouri will form a constitution, and claim the right of admission into the union on a footing with the original states, who

ther congress pass a law for that purpose or not. If she does so against the consent of congress, she will of course be prepared to protect her conduct, and her sister territory will join her, heart and hand. It would be well for the eastern members of congress to make a solemn pause, before they invite such awful extremities.

Humanity itself revolts at the restriction spoken of. Slavery is tolerated among us; and the more the unfortunate beings are scattered, the better for them. If it be an evil to hold slaves, of which there is no doubt, the more that evil is diversified throughout the continent, the less it will be felt in any one quarter. It cannot be denied, that the means of treating slaves well, in every respect, are as abundant on the other side of the Mississippi, as they are on this. No injury could therefore result to them. Slavery has been tolerated there for an hundred years, and its continuance, in our estimation, is guaranteed by the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States.

We are proud to have it in our power to remark that this state will throw her corporate weight into congress, in opposition to any restriction. The legislature, in doing this, exercises the privileges of a free people—and the constituents of the members of that body will hear them out in the course pursued. It is deemed unnecessary to copy into our columns the resolutions, on that subject, introduced by Col. James Johnson. Their only object is to convey the sense of Kentucky as being hostile to restriction.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Some of the gentlemen who manage this institution, appear to be utterly dismayed, by the free and unceremonious manner, with which Gracchus has presumed to expose a few of its secrets and corruptions. They had, no doubt, flattered themselves that there was no person who would have the audacity to investigate their conduct, or impugn their motives. But they have discovered by this time, that though the oppression and despotic policy of the banks, has tied the tongues of many who were formerly wont to utter their sentiments with unreserved freedom; yet there are still a few left, unrestrained by their fetters, and unawed by their power—who have both the capacity to discover their malversations, and the spirit to proclaim them to the world. Thank God, we are not all sunk into so deplorable and despicable a condition, that a formidable monied aristocracy can persevere in its abuses and outrages on society with impunity, and silence with a frown the least murmur of complaint. The vigilance to watch, and the spirit to expose the progress of corruption, in all public institutions, still exist, and we sincerely hope will never become extinct.

In vain do bank directors exclaim against the licentiousness of the press; in vain do they denounce those, who warn society of the dangers to be apprehended from the abuse of the extensive and almost unrestrained powers of banking associations. The public mind, which has too long slumbered, is at length aroused, and will pursue the investigation which we have commenced. The officers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank deceive themselves, if they expect to silence the murmurs of public indignation, which begin to be heard, by expressing their contempt for those whose writings first produced the excitement; and the president and cashier separately deceive themselves, if they imagine any effect will be produced by having withdrawn their patronage from the Press which had the *unheard of* hardihood to publish those writings. The legislature will be called on, during its present session, to decide whether they will perpetuate the curse entailed on the country by the legislature of 1818, which passed the law incorporating what are called the Independent Banks;—or, whether they will at once free the country from this monstrous evil, by an entire repeal of that law. Doubts were once entertained by some of our citizens, as to the competency of the legislature to repeal a charter granted by their predecessors—but they have been dissipated by unanswerable arguments, and all now concur in the opinion, that this power is incident to, and inseparable from the legislature.

If the Independent Banks have defeated the objects for which they were created; if, instead of relieving the distresses of the country, they have increased them ten fold; if they embarrassed its commerce, destroyed its circulating medium, and banished the precious metals; if, instead of faithfully executing their trust and honestly performing the duties expected of them, they have employed their charters and resources to oppress and grind the people; if, instead of furnishing a sound and wholesome circulating medium, they have given us one corrupt and worthless; and if, instead of a liberal and enlightened policy, they have adopted the merciless system of cold blooded & heartless usurers, then let the legislature perform their duty: deprive them of their charters and take from them the power of doing further and greater mischief. That these banks have not fulfilled the objects of their creation; that they have operated as a curse, and not as a blessing on the state, is confessed and declared aloud by the whole country, who with one voice demand the repeal of their charters—and the revocation of the destructive powers with which they have been invested. What can be said for the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, why it should not be included in this general denunciation, and this ban of the Republic? Can it with truth be alleged, that the operations of this institution have produced any good to society? If they have, where are the evidences? Are they to be found in the loud complaints of a majority of the stockholders—or in the bitter lamentations of those who have received their favors? Are they to be found in the *budget of protefted bills*, which griping avarice and remorseless cupidity have extorted from the victims of the bank, and who, to escape from immediate torture, thus increased their own distresses, and fed the maw of this insatiable amorant? Are they to be found in the growing prosperity of our MANUFACTURERS, assisted by the accommodations of the bank—of the improved condition of our MECHANICS—or the prospering state of our FARMERS? In vain will the managers of this bank call on this class of the community to bear witness in their behalf. None will appear to answer their appeal—all will stand forth to utter their complaints and maledictions.

Banks generally, (and we cannot now designate an exception) are in truth confederacies of *usurers*, who, having combined their talents and money, are enabled under the sanction of their charters and privileges, to pursue their profession with greater effect and success than individuals could do. It becomes the legislative duty, to decide whether such associations are worthy of the countenance and protection of the law. If usury is a public good, then let them be patronized; but if it is a public curse, deprive them of their charters—check the arrogance of their directors—blast their hopes of gain—and rescue the country from their iron fangs.

We discover an address to HENRY CLAY, in the *Argus* of to day, calculated or intended to dissuade that PATRIOT from consenting to serve his state in the executive chair. We regret the object of the publication, and acknowledge a little "surprise" in the belief that it springs from a source we least expected. We respectfully tender our sorrow that so good a republican, as we think the author is, could take any step to mar the wishes of the Kentucky public. If Mr. Clay will yield to the wishes of the state, in becoming a candidate, other considerations should give way. There are but few, if any, political characters, the election of any one of whom to the high office of governor, would redeem us half so effectually, as the preference of that gentleman.

STATE LINE.

On Saturday last the legislature by joint ballot of both branches, elected Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and the Hon. JOHN ROWAN commissioners to meet those from Tennessee, in order to settle the boundary line between the two states. We feel very much gratified at this able appointment; and no doubt can exist that the gentlemen selected will guard well, in their negotiations, the rights and dignity of Kentucky; while every thing will be yielded to Tennessee which reason or justice can require.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The first number of the "Lexington Public Advertiser," by D. BRADFORD, was issued on Wednesday last. We do not doubt but that it will be rendered a valuable and useful paper. Its principles are of the right stamp, and no danger of a change—the Editor being what is called "a good Trout" in the political sea.

We have also received the two first numbers of the "Kentucky Republican," published at Hopkinsville, Ky. by P. SAM Ewing. It is a neat print, on a royal sheet—and its politics are democratic.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Esq. one of the representatives from this county, has resigned his seat as a director in the Uni-

ted States Branch Bank at Lexington. We felicitate this gentleman upon the correct course he has thus adopted. The Legislature of South Carolina expelled a member for holding a similar station in the branch at Charleston—It is a subject of joy that our representative has voluntarily abandoned the trust.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Reich, Starr & Co. of Pittsburg a letter enclosing a specimen of the impression different sized type cast at their foundry—and we have no hesitation in saying that it is as handsome as any we have ever seen, whether English or American.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

A Catalogue of the officers and Students in Pennsylvania University on the first inst. has been published, from which it appears that there are:

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Medical Students, | 34 |
| Senior Sophisters, | 7 |
| Junior Sophisters, | 16 |
| Sophomores, | 24 |
| Freshmen, | 7 |
| Irregulars, | 49 |
| Preparatory Departments, | 99 |

Total 235

Exclusive of the Class of Natural History 22 and several Medical Students who are studying in Lexington, but not Matriculated.

Officers of the Lexington Library, for 1820, elected by the Share-holders on the first inst.

Robt. R. Barr, J. G. Trotter, Thos. T. Barr, Jos. Towler, Wm. Leavy. Directors.

W. W. Worsley, Treasurer. Thos. M. Primiss, Librarian.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the town of Lexington, for the year 1820:

David McGowan, L. Young, Charles Humphreys, A. Parker, C. W. Cloud, J. W. Hunt, J. E. Davis, Rich. Higgins, O. Keene, Stephen Chipley, E. Warfield.

The following gentlemen were elected on the 1st January, in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington:

John W. Hunt, President. E. Warfield, Wm. Pollock, C. Carr, R. Higgins, Wm. Morton, E. I. Winter, J. E. Davis, Wm. W. Worsley—Directors.

INSTRUCTION.

By a sketch of last Friday's proceedings, published in the GAZETTE of to-day, it will be seen that the popular branch of the Legislature have again asserted the republican doctrine of INSTRUCTION. The report of the debate is very imperfect; but the principal positions are correctly given.

On the same subject, the Pennsylvania legislature refused on the 16th Dec. to insert the word *instruct*—81 to 13. There is something rotten in Denmark.

CONGRESS.

We have but little matter of interest from Washington City. Mr. SERGEANT, from the Judiciary committee in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States. It is probable a law will be made on this subject. The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (of Kentucky,) has submitted a proposition to abolish credits on sales of public lands, and Mr. TRIMBLE, (of the same state) has proposed to inquire into the expediency of doing away the credit allowed for duties on imports and tonnage. Neither of these subjects at our last dates had progressed so far as to present a probability of any definite result.

On the motion of Mr. SHAW, a resolution was passed on the 23d Dec. requesting the president to lay before the house at as early a day as practicable an account of the expenditure of monies heretofore appropriated for building fortifications, including the years 1816 and 1819, with a detailed exhibit of the nature and magnitude of the works at each place.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

From the polite attention of a member of the house of Representatives, we are enabled to present a general outline of what was done from Friday until Tuesday evening last.

A bill which originated in the Senate for the relief of certain sheriffs—and giving them until July next to pay their revenue and taxes, was taken up in the house and promptly rejected.

A bill from the Senate amending the laws relative to divorces, was taken up, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was, on motion of Col. J. S. Smith, committed for amendment.

Except some local matters, Monday and Tuesday were principally consumed in the discussion of the bill offered by Maj. Howard to regulate damages on protested bills of exchange. In committee of the whole, Mr. Speaker Hardin offered an amendment by way of substitute, which was adopted, and the object of which was to repeal the law allowing damages on inland bills which may be protested. In this shape the subject was presented to the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. R. Wickliffe, from the select committee, has reported a bill for the establishment of primary schools in this commonwealth. This bill contemplates laying off the different counties into school districts, and vests authority in a majority of the citizens of each to levy and collect a tax in money or property, or both

and employ a teacher, &c. The bill passed to a second reading.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

On Tuesday last the election of Directors for the Bank of Kentucky on the part of the stockholders was closed, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Daniel Weisger, Isham Talbot, A. J. Mitchell, Ben. Taylor, John Brown and John J. Crittenden.

A poll was opened at which the stockholders voted in favor or against a suspension of specie payments. A large majority having appeared in favor of that measure, a meeting of the board of Directors was held in the evening, who resolved unanimously on an immediate suspension. This resolution has been carried into effect and the vaults of the Bank are now shut.

It is believed that the Legislature will support the Bank in this important measure.—*Argus*.

Kentucky Legislature.

[REPORTED FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The bill from the senate providing for the appointment of commonwealth's attorneys was taken up and read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the senate authorizing the insertion of advertisements in the "Lexington Public Advertiser," was taken up, read the first time, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was committed to a select committee with a view to amend it by adding other sections to include other papers.

Mr. Sanders presented a counter petition to those heretofore presented praying a new county out of parts of Henry and Gallatin. Referred.

Mr. Howard presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of Madison county, praying to be relieved from working on the turnpike road. Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the bill establishing a new county out of parts of Barren & Cumberland was taken up, and the second reading being dispensed with, it was referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Williams presented a remonstrance from a portion of the citizens of Cumberland against the erection of said county. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Little asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law establishing a turnpike from Georgetown to Cincinnati and for other purposes. Leave referred.

Mr. Knight got leave to bring in a bill to endow the Medical College lately established in this commonwealth.

Mr. Howard got leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regulating the towns of Richmond and Hopkinsville.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the joint resolution instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to vote against any restriction, as to slavery, in the Missouri bill, now before congress, was taken up.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to strike out the word *instruct*, so as to let the resolution be a request upon the members of both branches of the national legislature from this state.

Mr. J. Johnson opposed the motion, & contended for the right of the legislature to instruct their senators on any subject they thought proper.

Mr. Worthington hoped the motion would prevail, not because he was opposed to the doctrine of instruction; but he thought the subject matter of the resolution only allowed the legislature to express an opinion.

Mr. McAfee was unwilling to change the language of the resolution as it was reported. He considered the right to instruct as long ago settled, and thought it unnecessary and improper to attempt to agitate the subject anew.

Mr. Hays was opposed to the motion. There was a material distinction between the senators and representatives. The first were the immediate agents of the legislatures—the second, of the people.

He animadverted with some severity upon the aristocratic nature of the senate—and those who have regarded it as the most important fabric in the national government. The legislature is the sovereign master of their senators—and have as much right to instruct them, as a merchant has to instruct his agent when he goes to the eastern market for the purchase of goods. If the REPRESENTATIVE of Heaven had disobeyed the will of his FATHER, he would have ceased to be so.

Mr. Howard supported his motion.—He was not opposed to instruction. But he should never vote for giving them, unless in obedience to the known will of his constituents. It was not known that the people of the state wished such instructions to be given as were contained in the resolution. The people might therefore be misrepresented.

Mr. Worthington resumed his former position; and said in the general, he was as willing to go as far as any gentleman on the subject of instruction. But the legislature had enough business of their own, without meddling with Missouri.

Mr. J. Johnson again occupied the floor, and said the Missouri question had been greatly agitated ever since last winter, and he wished Kentucky to express her opinion in the usual way. Other states were conveying their sentiments. He was confident he knew the will of his constituents; and when he voted for the resolution as it stood, he was confident he would not only express their will, but that of the whole state, and the state of Tennessee too.

Mr. Woodson took the floor—and enforced at some considerable length, the right of the legislature to instruct their senators. In doing this, he made a very correct analysis of the federal govern-

ment. He denied that the senators were the immediate agents of the people, but of the legislatures. He believed if the amendment proposed were adopted, it would make very little difference in the effect of the resolution. But from principle he should vote against it.

Mr. Hays rose, and after a few remarks, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Burr Harrison remarked that he should not have risen, but for the harsh language used towards those opposed to the right of instruction. If he were disposed to indulge in similar language, he would ascribe to the zealous friends of the doctrine, the motive of USURPATION. He then adverted to the constitutional qualifications of senators—and contrasted them with those of the state representatives, and asked how unjust it was for men of less age and less attachment, as our representatives might be, to dictate to the older, more experienced, and more permanently attached? If gentlemen meant by instruction, to teach and educate the senators, the language was entirely innocent. But if it was intended to imperatively direct them, it was perfectly useless. To give commands and not possess power to enforce them, was idle in the extreme. No such power was possessed. Mr. H. explained his views in a short speech.

Mr. Johnson, with the leave of the house, again addressed it in favour of retaining the word *instruct*.

Mr. Allen followed on the same side. He thought there was a great distinction between the right of the legislature to instruct the representatives of the people and those of the legislatures. The latter power created the senators, and the creature was always bound to obey the creator. The doctrine of instruction resulted, of necessity, from the very circumstance of the right to elect senators being confided to the different legislatures. He employed some time in illustrating his positions.

Mr. J. Emmerson recognized the doctrine of instruction when the will of the people could be legitimately procured. He placed senators and representatives upon the same footing. Instruction had long been a mere *hobby horse*. For his part, he should vote for the amendment, although he was for instructions, when they could be properly ascertained.

Mr. Hays, with leave of the house, proceeded once more in opposition to the amendment—and replied chiefly to the arguments of his colleague (Mr. Burr Harrison) on the subject of the obligation existing upon the senator to obey the instructions of his immediate constituents—and he also took a general view of the doctrine.

Mr. Worthington, with leave, said upon reflection he should vote against the amendment. His only doubt had been about the right on this particular subject. He now abandoned that doubt.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays—and decided in the negative—60 to 18.

After receiving some immaterial amendments, as to phraseology, the preamble and resolutions were passed.

On motion of Mr. Sandford, the bill to remove the seat of justice of Bracken county was taken up, and the second reading of the bill being dispensed with, it was referred to the committee of prepositions and grievances.

And the house adjourned.

Grand Ascension of a BALLOON.

MR. VINCENT DUMILIEU,

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will on SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1820,

In commemoration of the BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS,

Raise an elegant Balloon 20 feet high and sixty in circumference, containing in the whole, twelve hundred feet in cub. Ornamented with appropriate emblems of that memorable day.

The Ascension will take place in the yard of Mr. Layshear's Hotel, precisely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the usual places.

To the Share-holders of the Lexington Library Company.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 4, 1820.—Resolved, that a general meeting of the Shareholders be called, to meet at the Library room, on Friday, the 14th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the present situation of the Library, and adopt such measures as may be necessary for its future prosperity and improvement; and that all the shareholders are hereby respectfully requested to give their attendance in PERSON.

THOS. T. BARR, Chm.

Jan. 5, 1820.—1-3t

Lexington Library Company.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 4th, 1820.—Resolved, that the thanks of the Lexington Library Company, be presented to Joshua Norvell, Esq. for his very valuable donation to the Library, of Swift's works, in twenty-four volumes; and also, for his donation of the President's Message, to Congress, with the accompanying documents, made Dec. 1819.

THO. T. BARR, Chm.

At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, January 5th, 1820: Resolved, that all officers, yet to be appointed by this board, be postponed until Thursday the 13th day of this instant.—That the clerk be authorized to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of this town; and that applicants be requested to render their names to the clerk prior to that day.

A copy. Attest.

H. B. SMITH, Clerk.

ALMANACKS, FOR THE YEAR 1820;

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department,
December 10, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1st of the Revenue.

The nett revenue arising from the duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1815, amounted to \$49,555,642 76, viz:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Customs, (see statement A) | 36,306,022 51 |
| Internal duties | 5,963,225 88 |
| Direct tax | 5,723,152 25 |
| Public lands | 1,287,959 28 |
| Postage, and other incidental receipts | 275,282 84 |

That which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1816, amounted to \$36,657,904 72, viz:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Customs, (see statement A) | 27,484,100 36 |
| Internal duties | 4,296,133 25 |
| Direct tax | 2,783,343 20 |
| Postage and other incidental receipts | 237,840 53 |

That which accrued from the same sources, during 1817, amounted to \$24,365,227 34, viz:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Customs, (see statement A) | 17,524,775 15 |
| Internal duties | 2,676,882 77 |
| Direct tax | 1,833,737 04 |
| Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) | 2,015,977 |
| Postage and other incidental receipts | 313,855 38 |

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1818, amounted to \$26,095,200 65, viz:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Customs, (see statement A) | 21,828,451 48 |
| Arrears of internal duties, (see statement B) | 947,946 33 |
| Arrears of direct tax, (see statement B) | 263,926 01 |
| Public lands, exclusive of the Mississippi stock, (see statement C) | 2,464,527 90 |
| Postage dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts, (see statement B) | 590,348 93 |

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds \$18,000,000.

And the sales of public lands during the same period, have exceeded \$7,000,000 dollars.

The payment into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to (inclusive of \$169,594 07, in Treasury Notes) \$19,550,607 17.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Customs | 15,604,081 58 |
| Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) | 2,858,556 61 |
| Arrears of internal duties | 195,531 02 |
| Arrears of direct tax | 72,880 24 |
| First instalment payable by the United States Bank | 500,000 |
| First dividend on the U. S. Bank | 175,000 |
| Incidental receipts | 59,075 43 |
| Repayments | 85,462 20 |

And the payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources are estimated at 5,000,000 00

Making the whole amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1819, (exclusive of 169,594 07 in Treasury Notes),

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January last, (exclusive of \$2,155 51 in Treasury Notes) amounting to | 1,446,371 23 |
|--|--------------|

Makes the amount of 25,827,38 33

The application of this sum for the year 1819, is estimated as follows, viz:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| To the 30th Sept. the payments, (exclusive of \$81,161 70 in Treasury Notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) have amounted to | 18,192,387 43 |
| Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous expenses | 2,544,612 91 |
| Military service, including the arrearage | 7,665,961 72 |
| Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy, | 3,527,640 43 |
| Public debt, exclusive of \$81,161 70 in Treasury Notes above mentioned, | 4,454,172 31 |

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments, exclusive of \$120,567 79 in Treasury

| | |
|--|-----------|
| notes, which will be drawn from the Treasury and cancelled, will amount to | 7,000,000 |
| Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous expenses, | 500,000 |
| Military service | 1,530,000 |
| Naval service | 300,000 |
| Public debt to the 1st of January 1820, exclusive of \$120,567 79 in Treasury Notes above mentioned, | 4,970,000 |

Making the aggregate amount, exclusive of 291,749 58, in Treasury Notes, drawn from the Treasury and cancelled, of 25,492,837 43

And leaving on the first of January, 1820, a balance in the Treasury, estimated at 334,996 90

2d. Of the Public Debt.
The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the first day of October, 1818, (as appears by statement 1), amounted to 29,681,280 07

And that contracted subsequently to the first day of Jan. 1812, and unredeemed on the first of Oct. 1818, as appears by the same statement, amounted to 68,146,039 84

Making the amount of 97,827,319 91

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last Annual Report, as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1818, excepting the sum of \$1,883 43, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

On the first day of January, there was added to the amount for Treasury Notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following Stock was issued:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| In 6 per cent. stock, | 49,524 71 |
| In 7 per cent. stock, | 2,646 00 |
| | 51,670 71 |
| Making | 97,878,990 00 |

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock reimbursed on the 21st of Oct. 1818, 4,977,950 00

And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of Oct. 1818, and the 1st of Jan. 1819, 252,863 27

52,803,137 27

Making the Public Debt, which was unredeemed on the first Jan. 1819, (as appears by statement 2), amount to 92,848,177 35

From the 1st of Jan. to the 30th Sept. inclusive, there was by funding Treasury Notes, and issuing 3 per cent. stock for interest on old registered debt, added to the Public debt, as appears by statement 3, the amount of 36,135 69

92,684,312 94

From which deduct the amount of Stock purchased during that period (as appears by Statement 4), 711,957 55

And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, 243,827 88

955,785 43

Making on the 1st of Oct. 1819, (as appears by Statement 5), the sum of 91,738,527 51

Since the 30th Sept. there has been redeemed or provision made for the redemption of 14 per cent. of the Louisiana stock issued on the first of Oct. 1819, amounting to 2,601,817 15

And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred 6 per cent. stock, on the 1st Jan. 1820, 241,506 70

2,843,323 85

Leaving the Public debt unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1820 by estimate, \$88,885,203 66

The Treasury Notes in circulation are estimated, (as appears by Statement 5), at 181,821 00

The whole of the payments made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands (as appears by Statement 6), amounts to 4,282,151 12

Of which there has been received at the Office of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, (as appears by Statement C) the sum of 2,372,574 31

Leaving outstanding the dates of the several returns from the Land Districts, \$1,909,576 81

2d. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1820.

In presenting the estimate for the

year 1820, it may be proper to observe, that when the internal duties were repealed, on the 31st of December, 1817, the permanent revenue, including those duties, was estimated at 24,525,000 dollars, whilst the annual authorized expenditure was ascertained to be less than 22,000,000 dollars. The repeal of the internal duties reduced the former to 22,025,000 dollars; whilst the payments from the Treasury, during the year 1818, exceeded 26,000,000 dollars; and those of the present year will, probably, fall but little short of 25,500,000 dollars.

In the annual Report of the Treasury of the 21st of November, 1818, the receipts for the present year were estimated at 24,220,000 dollars. Although this estimate will be realized in its general result, deficiencies have been ascertained in the customs, the internal duties and direct tax, the bank dividends and the postage of letters. The deficiency which has occurred in the customs, internal duties and direct taxes, will probably augment, in nearly the same degree, the receipts from those sources in the year 1820, by the payment of the revenue bonds, and of that portion of the internal duties and direct taxes which, if the accustomed punctuality had been observed, would have been received during the present year. But it is probable that the receipts of that year will be diminished by the nonpayment of the bank dividends and by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of the outstanding Mississippi stock. The receipts for the year 1820, applicable to the ordinary and current demands upon the Treasury, may therefore be estimated at 22,000,000 dollars; viz:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Customs, | 19,000,000 00 |
| Public lands, | 2,000,000 00 |
| Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, | 450,000 00 |
| Second instalment due by the U. States Bank, | 500,000 00 |
| Incidental receipts, | 50,000 00 |
| Which with the sum estimated to be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1820, | 334,996 90 |

Make the amount of \$23,334,996 90

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1820 are not yet complete; but it is ascertained, from those which have already been received, that a sum not less than 27,000,000 dollars, will be required for the service of that year. This deficit of nearly 5,000,000 dollars, resulting from the excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, cannot be supplied by any application of the ordinary revenue. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about 2,500,000 dollars of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stocks should continue above the prices at which the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to purchase. During the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, the average sum of 5,000,000 dollars of the sinking fund will also remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase. Any application of that portion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to other branches of the public service, if allowable under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.

It may be proper to add, that, although some of the items in the estimate for the ensuing year may be considered in their nature temporary, yet it is probable that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed, rather than fall below it.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted, that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandise, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supersede the necessity of restoring to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn, authorises the expectation, that, in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woolen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the U. States, and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realised, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time, it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens.

Whether the revenue be augmented, or the expenditure be diminished, a loan to some extent will be necessary. The augmentation of the one, or the diminution of the other, cannot be effected in sufficient time to prevent this necessity. As the six per cent stock of the United States is considerably above par, the sum required to be raised by loan can be conveniently and advantageously obtained by the sale of stock of that description; or it may be obtained by the issue of treasury notes. If the revenue and expenditure shall be equalized, the issue of treasury notes, not bearing interest, is recommended in preference to the creation or sale of stock, as the loan, in that event, will be small in amount, and temporary in its nature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A List of Balances

DUE AT THE CHESAPEIDE.
T S made out, up to the 31st day of Dec. 1819, in which the proprietor is extremely anxious should be settled, either with cash or due bills. He thinks it unnecessary to say he wants the money, he would merely refer those concerned to their own feelings on such an occasion.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-office in Lexington on the 1st of January, 1820, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-office as dead letters.

A.
Charles H. Albert 4, William Austin, Elisha Allen, Richard Aubrey 2, Charles W. Allen, Samuel Armstrong, William Armstrong 2, Richard Atkinon, Mary Anderson, Ezekiel Anderson, Hudson and Elvin Allen, Richard Allen 3, Henry Askins, Jane R. Allen 2, Henry A. Benson, Elizabeth P. A. Bernhart, William Adams, William Anderson, William Allen, Larkin C. Adams, John Akin, Cuthbert Anderson, Henry Aubrey, Frederick Ault, Michael Arthur.

B.
A. Boucherie, Samuel Bean, Andrew Byrns, Thomas Bancroft, Edward Boone, Aylett Buckner, Melinda Blair, John Boyce 2, Thos. T. Bradford, Philip Bradley, Judith B. Bennett, Abner Bean, Mary E. Bryan, Daniel P. Bester, Absalom Brown, Isaac Burnett, Thos. Brock, Edmund Bateman, Absalom W. Burns, Percival Butler 3, Robert Brook, John Boyd, Lucas Broadhead, John Beach 2, Nathl. Biewer, Mr. Bakewell, Charles Bird, Stephen Bloomer, H. N. Bayles, William F. Bullock, Felix Byrnes, Charles Bradford 2, Clara Barbee, John Bryan, Abraham Bird, Henry S. Bisco, Aaron Black, Samuel Barlow, George Bronaugh, Lucy Benning, Fennell Bishop, G. G. Boone 2, Edward Brown, John Boyles, Daniel Barker, John Burns, Samuel Bean, William P. Brown, Joshua Bryan, B. Bryan, James Bryan 2, William Breckinridge, Edward Boone, James Bean, Jacob Branst, John Brown, Jacob Singman, Philip Baskous 3, John C. Byrns, Henry Battersett, Nancy Buchanan, Temple Booth, Isaac Burrows, John Bostick 2, Isaac L. Baker, William Bowlin, Robin. Batey, John Barnett, Wilson Butts, Thomas Baxter, Charles Briggs, Benj. Bascomb, Henry Britz, Sarah A. Brenton, Drury Baker, Robert Baity, Ephraim Bais, John Bayley, Margaret Byrns, Robert Barr.

C.
Archibald Campbell, Coons & Co. William Collins, George Clark, George Crocater, Stephen Chisley, Lindey Coleman 2, Dean Carter, John Clark, Daniel Clark, Margaret Craig, John Clay, Jane Caldwell, N. B. Cokerhill, Simon H. Crane, John Currey, John Chambers, Mrs. Cooke, Fortunatus Cooley, Valentine M. Calvert, John Caldwell, Ludwell Carey, Wm. Corrier, Eleanor Curry, Isaac Collins, George Cook, A. A. T. Clay, S. B. Clay, F. W. Caseman 2, Enoch Clark, Jane Caldwell 2, Robert Crockett, Benjamin Cromwell, Elijah Cartmel, N. B. Cook, Thomas Cook, Jacob Cutler, Lewis Cooler, Abner Cornelius, J. Cooks Sen. William Curran 2, Daniel Carlisle, P. Carr or D. Clark, Susan Gray, Judith Christian, John Chapman, Samuel Garrett, Henry Cotten, James Collings, James Celly, Davis Curtis, John Carrs, James Craig, James Crescen, Julius M. Clarkson, Eliza Jones Cosby, Joseph Coons, John H. Crane 2, E. B. Clemson 3, Collin Cooper 3, Corresponding Secretary of Kentucky Bible Society 2, Frances Carr 3, Commissioners Transylvania University, Clerk Fayette Circuit Court 5.

D.
Josiah Davis; William Dishman; John Dukeminer 2, E. B. Dickinson; Cornelius Daugherty; Leonard Dobbin; Henry Debarger 2; Thomas Doolittle; Downing and Grant; Doolittle; John D. Davis; Thomas Duvall; Frederick H. Davis; James Davis; Walter L. Durell; Edward Day; Dollis and Wilcox; James E. Davis; Z. Dobson; Samuel Dishman; John B. Dickinson 2; William Dunlap; John R. Dunlap; Elias Davidson; Dallas and Bryan 2; Rachel Downing; David Dickley; James W. Denmy; Benjamin Duncan; Dr. James Dicks; Abraham S. Drake; George W. Darabny; Richmond Dedman; N. S. Dawson 2; Peter R. Dunn; Stephen Dawson; J. Brennan and W. Wright 2; Robert Diller; Thomas L. Ducker; Mr. Davis; Eliza H. Drake; Mr. Dickey.

E.
David Elmaker; Clement Estis; James Elliott; William Edwards; Henry Echart 2; Robert Ewing; Samuel Edwards; Joshua Earp 2; Manuel Euders; Benjamin Eains; Abraham Estis.

F.
John Ferguson; Collins Fitch; Peter Fearnly; Mary Ficklin; Amasa Fuller; Fille & Bowman; Humphrey Fullerton; Thomas C. Fay 2; B. G. Farrar 2; O. F. Frazer; Theodorick Ferguson; James Fisher; John Fry; Charles Flanagan; Theodorick Ferguson 2; Thos. Fisher; Joseph R. Finley; Mary Ferguson; William W. Forgan; Charles Fabre; James Foster 2; Thomas Ford; Frances Flournoy; Elijah Fowler; Charles Flanagan.

G.
John S. Gatewood; Edmund Gird; William Green; George Grant 2; Sarah Gardner; Sarah Glover; James Galloway; Jephthah Garrard 2; Thomas Garrett 2; Joel Grower; John Gurney; John Gray; William Groves; William Grimes; John Gordon; Mary Graham; Alexander P. Grimes; John Gibson; J. Grooms; Thomas Gibson; Charles B. Grimes; Richard Gray; Joseph J. Gaylord; Joseph G. Goodwin; Frances S. Gains; Anthony Gant; Hamilton Gray; Joseph G. T. Gover; Gentlemen select men at Lexington.

H.
Nancy M. Hooper 2; Martin Houghland; John Hart; Robert Hinton; John D. Halstead 2; Thomas Hughes; Cleon R. Hawkins; Joseph Haves; William Hanson 2; Adair Headington; John Hull; John Hunnicutt; Shamon Harrington; John Harris; Will. H. Harrison 3; Samuel Haggin 3; John Henry; James Hill; John Hickey; Charles Holmes; Kitty Hamilton; A. G. Harrison; Moulton Hammond; C. D. Howell 2; Woodruff Hoskins; Henry Hess; William Harrison; Penelope Harrison; George E. Harris; Robert Hamilton; John Howe Esq. 2; James Hunter; George Hoffman; William Hoffman 2; John Hoffman Jr. Gaving D. Hunt 2; Daniel Hodges; George Horsman; George Hamilton; Jacob Huges 2; William Hones; Joseph Hise; William Holsland; Henry Holson; Henry Hervis; John Hubbard; Henry W. Higgins; Thomas Hughes 4; Benjamin Hardin; Randolph Haley; Thomas E. Haslet; David Hukel.

Charlotte Hill; Elijah Hamman; Frederick W. Hulings; James L. Huston; Peter H. Higbee; George Hunt; V. Herson; James D. Hannah; Francis Hodges; George Hood; Robert Hukilli; Christian Hager; Hiram Harris; Sarah Higgin; Alexander Hodge; John W. Hunter; H. H. Heronimus; Azer Hope; John H. Hannah; F. F. Haslam; John Hardister; Daniel Hewes; Nancy Hollis; Reuben Haul; Samuel Henderson.

I.
John Jones and A. Clay; B. R. Jenkins; Eliza S. January; Rev. Mr. Joyce; Frances Jacobson; Cave Johnson, John Johnson 3, Thomas Johnson; Chas. P. Johnson, Benjamin D. Johnson; J. G. Johnson; Nicholas Johnson; James Johnson; Nicholas C. Johnson; James Ingles; Gil lay G. Jackson; Stephenson Irwin; Lawrence Irwin; Hugh Innis; John Ingraham, Richard Jennings; John S. Jennings; Rowner Jones; George Jones, John Jones 2; William Jones; Joseph Inske; Edmund Kidd.

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B.
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John S. Gatewood; Edmund Gird; William Green; George Grant 2; Sarah Gardner; Sarah Glover; James Galloway; Jephthah Garrard 2; Thomas Garrett 2; Joel Grower; John Gurney; John Gray; William Groves; William Grimes; John Gordon; Mary Graham; Alexander P. Grimes; John Gibson; J. Grooms; Thomas Gibson; Charles B. Grimes; Richard Gray; Joseph J. Gaylord; Joseph G. Goodwin; Frances S. Gains; Anthony Gant; Hamilton Gray; Joseph G. T. Gover; Gentlemen select men at Lexington.

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K.
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L.
John Jones and A. Clay; B. R. Jenkins; Eliza S. January; Rev. Mr. Joyce; Frances Jacobson; Cave Johnson, John Johnson 3, Thomas Johnson; Chas. P. Johnson, Benjamin D. Johnson; J. G. Johnson; Nicholas Johnson; James Johnson; Nicholas C. Johnson; James Ingles; Gil lay G. Jackson; Stephenson Irwin; Lawrence Irwin; Hugh Innis; John Ingraham, Richard Jennings; John S. Jennings; Rowner Jones; George Jones, John Jones 2; William Jones; Joseph Inske; Edmund Kidd.

M.
John Jones and A. Clay; B. R. Jenkins; Eliza S. January; Rev. Mr. Joyce; Frances Jacobson; Cave Johnson, John Johnson 3, Thomas Johnson; Chas. P. Johnson, Benjamin D. Johnson; J. G. Johnson; Nicholas Johnson; James Johnson; Nicholas C. Johnson; James Ingles; Gil lay G. Jackson; Stephenson Irwin; Lawrence Irwin; Hugh Innis; John Ingraham, Richard Jennings; John S. Jennings; Rowner Jones; George Jones, John Jones 2; William Jones; Joseph Inske; Edmund Kidd.

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O.
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"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER.

Has the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in a Brick house on Short-street, opposite the former stand. Although his loss by the fire was considerable, yet he has used the most exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

Asa Blanchard.

Repairs watches and clocks of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces, Also, Masonic Breastpins.

Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.—37tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,) in the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public, that the factory is now in complete operation, and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward.—They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN BOSTLETHWAITE,

JOHN BRAND,

ELISHA WARFIELD,

JOHN TILFORD,

Trading under the firm of

Postlethwaite, Brand & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.

P. B. & Co.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Cotillion Parties.

Will take place every SATURDAY EVENING, where the ladies are respectfully invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Deyerin, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.

Nov. 26, 1819.—48-6t

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quicksand, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to Col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.

Dec. 17, 1819.—51-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

J. BRUEN

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; reined Wagon, Carriage and Stage BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and PLAT IRONS; Saddle Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819.—25tf

Fayette county, Sct.

TAKEN up by Edward Turner, on South Elkhorn, an old BLACK HORSE, fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, and some saddle spots on his back—no brands perceivable; appraised to \$16 before

JOHN PAUKER.

October 23d, 1819.—52-3

Wanted,

On hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office. July 9.

THIS DAY RECEIVED

2500lbs. best Green Coffee

IN Barrels, which is offered low for cash. It will be bartered for good merchandise.

W. H. SKIPP, delivered at Louisville.—Persons wishing to make the exchange, would do well to call immediately at the Store Rooms of SHREVE & COMBS.

Dec. 15, 1819.—1-3

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 11, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and 11, in range 11, in range 12.

Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

17-37t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the second Monday in January next, and shall continue open three weeks, during which time shall be offered for sale:

Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, in range 5
6, 7, 19, 20, & 22, in do. 6
17 and 19 in do. 7
17 and 18 in do. 8
17, 18, 19, and 20, in do. 9
21 and 22 in do. 13
21 in do. 18
13 in do. 18
17 in do. 18

except such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved by law for the support of Schools, or for other purposes: there shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 28th day of September, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the 7th of January next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

42

The Lexington Public

Advertiser.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

PROPOSES publishing a paper in Lexington, under the above title, to commence on the first Wednesday in January, 1820. Having devoted nine years of his life to the duties of an editor, the proposed publisher deems it unnecessary to do more than refer his fellow citizens to the manner in which he discharged those duties.

CONDITIONS.

The LEXINGTON ADVERTISER, to contain 4 large quarto pages, will be published twice a week.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, or three dollars, payable quarterly yearly.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return them by the 20th December.

Lexington, Dec. 3.—49tf

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed and sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.

POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.

Sept. 30, 1819.—40tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10000lbs of best Cheese,

To be sold low for Cash, or approved paper, by

SHREVE & COMBS.

Lex. December 3, 1819.—49-3t

Notice.

THAT whereas my wife, NANCY REYNOLDS, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons whatsoever, from harboring, trading or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts that she may create or contract after this date.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

December 22d, 1819.—52-3t

BIBLES.

A NUMBER of BIBLES, printed on the Lexington Stereotype Plates, are now ready for delivery at the depository, at S. Trotter's Warehouse. Price to Bible Associations 69 Cents, to others 75 Cents.

By order of the managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society.

December 3d, 18.—49-3t

Printers disposed to engraving his institution, will please give a few inscriptions to this notice.

3

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS

December 17, 1819.

Last and Best Tree Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public at large, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in Lexington, Ky. on Main Cross-street, doors above Mr. Yeiser's Currying Shop, where he intends keeping a constant supply of LASTS and ROOT TREES, which may be had low for Cash.

DAVID WEIGART.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1819.—48-3t
*The Editors of the Russellville Messenger and Louisville Herald, will insert the above in their papers for 3 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at
The Lexington New Brewery.
Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisia Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1.—40tf

Still for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Heilerman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19—12tf

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015 1/2 acres each, being parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Mastic creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a state on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark: the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Philadelphian.

Jan. 1, 1819—tf [ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be blankfully received, and punctually attended to.

RENT. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819.—19tf

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.

May 29—tf

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw

BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver

Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181.—23tf

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the 4th and 10th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky., a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my recollection; between six and seven years old. He was unsaddled when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expenses.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

December 10, 1819.—504f

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS

December 17, 1819.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leesport, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and one Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819.—49tf

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

For Sale or Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A large New 2 Story Brick House, SITUATED at the corner of Market and Mechanical streets, near the University. This building is well situated, and calculated for a boarding house, having 7 rooms above the seller, with 3 in the cellar. If sold a great bargain will be given, and if rented, it will be rented low. For terms, apply to Bushrod Boswell, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STARKS.

October 15th, 1819.—424f

SALT.

THE Subscribers have just Received,

A quantity of Salt,

For sale at two DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.

August 12, 1819.—53tf

Hop Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of

manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T. H. MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—4f

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819.—4f

E. Warfield,

Will give the highest price for

BARLEY,

At his Store in Lexington.

Oct. 15th, 1819.—42tf

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.

Kentucky District. } November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.

against